

Gov-Doc
Can
W

War-time Informal
18 issues

CANADA AT WAR

No. 43

SPECIAL PICTORIAL EDITION

on war-changed Canada

(Feb., 1945)





FROM SEA UNTO SEA is Canada's motto: From the gray Atlantic to the blue Pacific the Canadian people have fashioned a way of life that is good, a way of life for which they are fighting. The ideals and aspirations which made this way lie deep-rooted in Canada's past—they are a heritage from those unyielding forebears who struggled with a primitive land to carve out their freedom . . .

Heavy forests, wild streams and untilled soil were conquered by pioneer hardihood and the will to live unmolested. Today the thousands of peaceful homes and thriving industries of this sprawling nation are sound witness to the solid and enduring principles of democratic freedom. It is the people who have made and are making Canada. The early *courreurs de bois* who searched for rich furs, the merchant-adventurer, the explorer, the homesteader, and now the man and woman in uniform, the factory worker stooped over his lathe, the farmer behind his plow, the cheerful housewife — there is no difference — all are makers of Canada and protagonists of freedom . . .

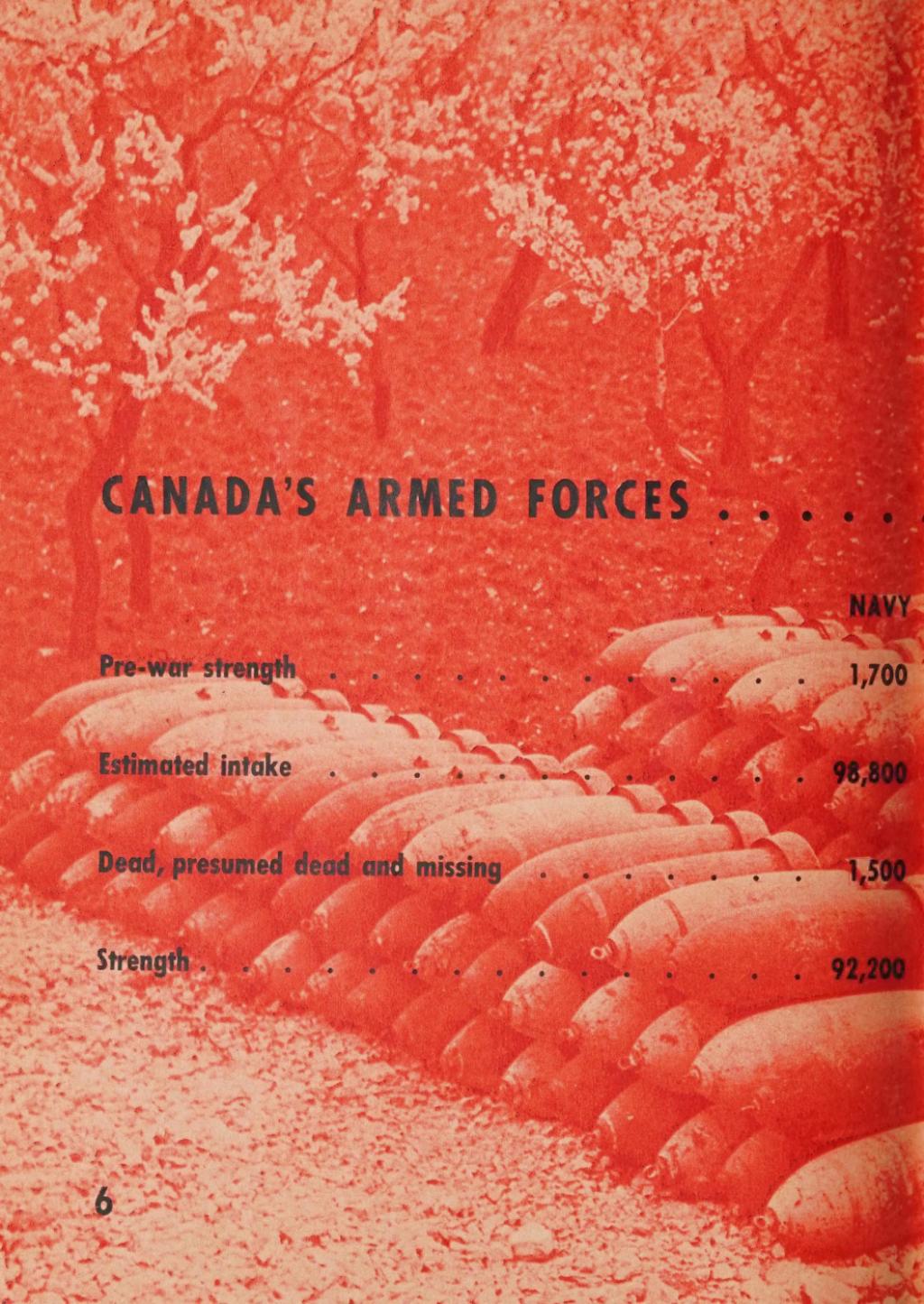
Canada has always presented a challenge to men of courage and adventure. As early as 1000 A.D. viking Norsemen skirted its shores. Four hundred years ago Jacques Cartier left St. Malo to seek a short cut to the gold of Cathay; when he sailed up the broad St. Lawrence the riches of the new world ended his quest. Colonization of this new land by the French thus had begun and by the 17th century was definitely under way . . .

Despite hardships the country grew. Places of worship and of learning dotted the land. Out of a hodge-podge caused by English forms of administration being superimposed on the old French seigniorial system, a government representing the people began to emerge. By the middle of the 19th century real democracy was achieved when the executive body became truly responsible to the elected assembly. On July 1, 1867, Canada came into being by the union of four original colonies. Further western territories were later added, and by 1905 confederation of today's nine provinces was completed. Each province has jurisdiction over its internal affairs; the national government over federal and international matters. Since 1931 Canada has been an independent nation within the British Commonwealth . . .

Canada is a land of vivid contrasts. Its western plains could be the steppes of Russia or the pampas of Argentina; its rugged Rocky Mountains, Switzerland's snowy heights; its Niagara vineyards, Greece or Italy. Leisurely Quebec villages are reminiscent of old France, and mild Victoria of southern England . . .

**This is the nation which, compelled by no
treaty, agreement, commitment or promise,
declared war on Germany September 10, 1939
— a war to be waged to the end . . .**





CANADA'S ARMED FORCES . . .

NAVY

Pre-war strength	1,700
Estimated intake	98,800
Dead, presumed dead and missing	1,500
Strength	92,200

• • • • • • • after five years of war (September, 1944)

ARMY	AIR FORCE	TOTAL
4,500	4,000	10,200
671,700	239,600	1,010,100
15,800	14,200	31,500
470,000	204,000	766,200

On June 6, 1944, in precise teamwork with British and United States brothers-in-arms, Canadian warriors took part in history's mightiest invasion. Canadian army units landed in the first assault wave on the Normandy beach; Canadian air force squadrons bombed key points and gave protection to land and sea forces; Canadian navy ships joined in warding off U-boat interference, transporting troops and shelling coastal fortifications.







More than 100 ships and 10,000 men of the Royal Canadian Navy took part in this huge operation; Canadian craft have also served in most of the Mediterranean landings. Many of Canada's naval men had never even seen an ocean before 1939, but today they are tried seamen. When U-boats were sinking 1,000,000 tons of north Atlantic shipping a month, the R.C.N. did half the convoy escort. Now it does virtually all and has become a striking power against surface craft as well.

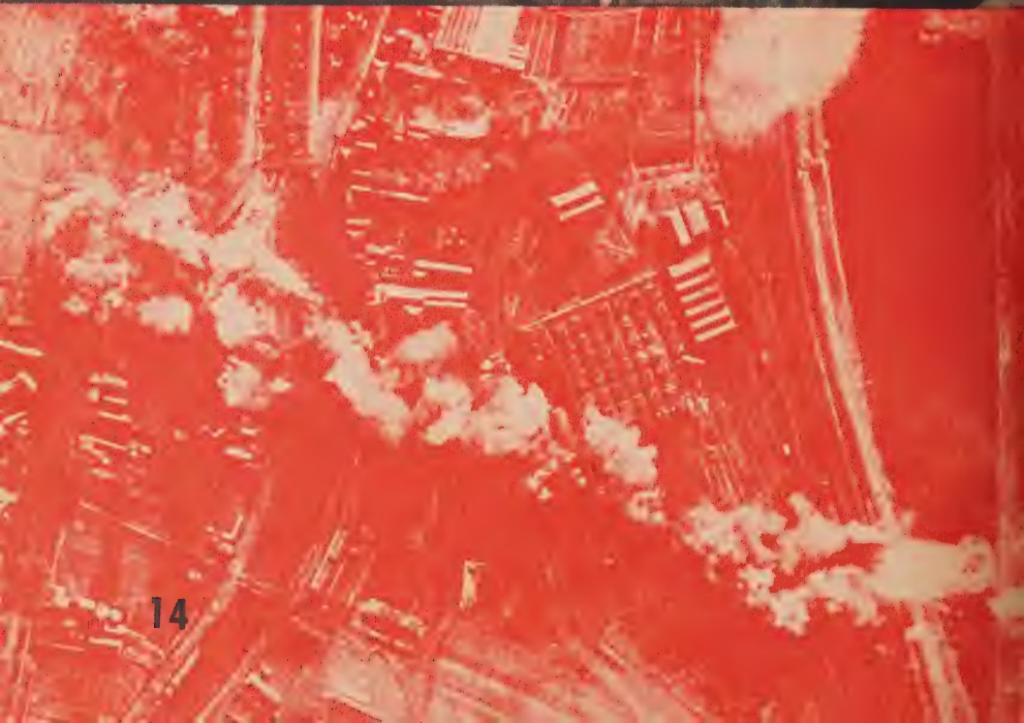


The toughness of the "scrappy" Canadian soldiers is almost legendary. In 1943 they took part in some of the heaviest fighting in the Sicilian campaign. Since then they have inched up Italy, helped pierce the Gothic Line before the hard seige of Rimini and the Po and reached the plain of Lombardy. In France they battered crack Nazi troops at Carpiquet, bloody Caen, Falaise.



The First Canadian Army freed the Channel ports of Le Havre, Dieppe (where hundreds of Canadians fell in 1942) Boulogne, Calais, Ostend; and in the grimmest struggle of all captured the Scheldt estuary to clear shipping into Antwerp. With a toehold in Germany itself, the last drive was on.



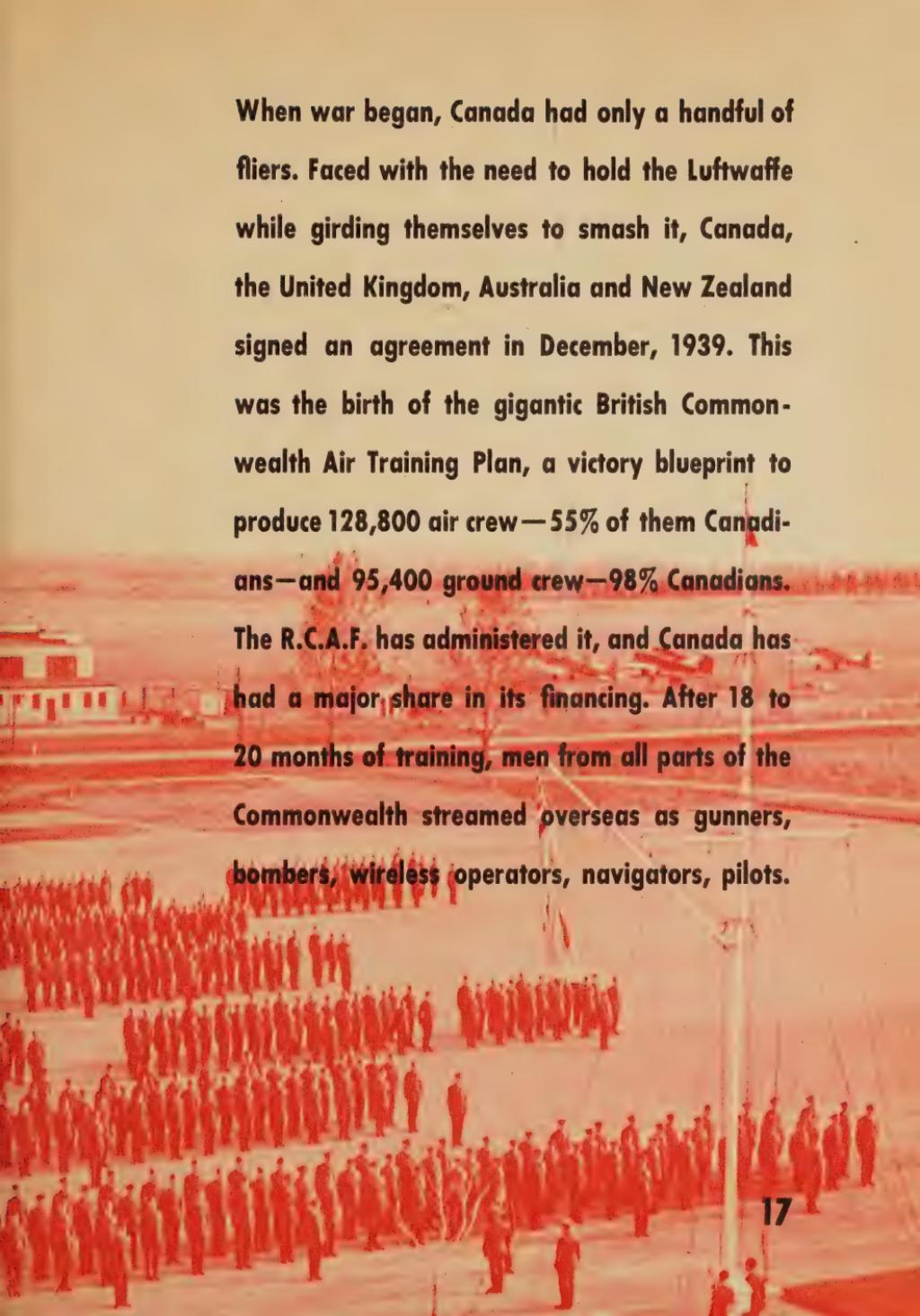


Many Canadian soldiers had been overseas since December, 1939. Two months later they were joined by the first Royal Canadian Air Force unit, and fighter squadrons soon followed. The story of Canada's fliers is an epic one. Lads from peaceful farms, offices and schools have streaked through flak-torn skies and loosed destruction on Nazi Europe. They have taken part in every raid, manned 42 wholly R.C.A.F. squadrons and supplied many more thousands of air crew for the Royal Air Force.



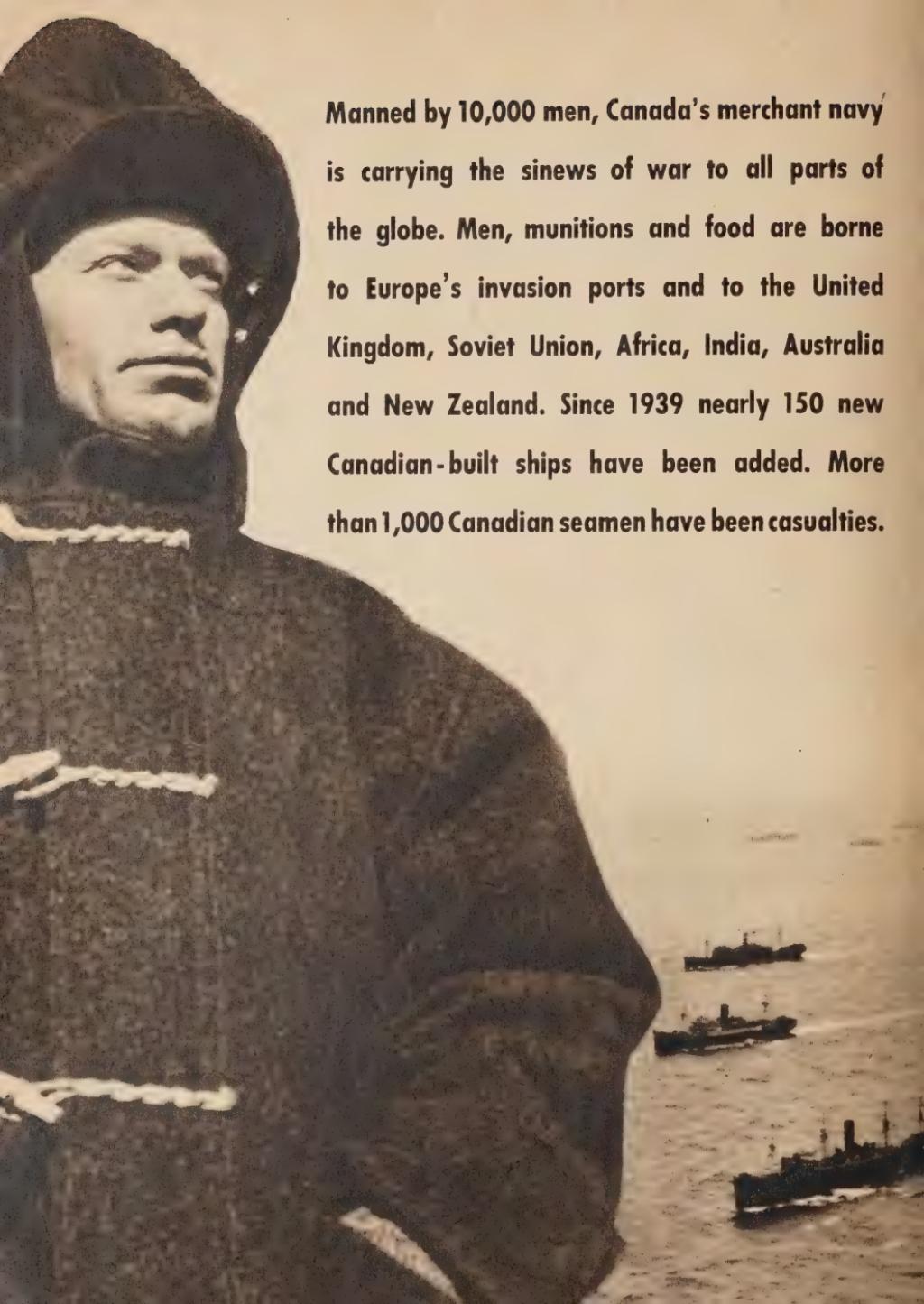
Thousands of tons of bombs dropped by Canadians aided in the softening up process which made invasion possible. A week after D-day they were operating from an airfield in Normandy. A few months later they were taking off from Belgium and the Netherlands to shorten further the attack range to the Swastika's core. In Burma and India, from the Mediterranean to the Aleutians, men of the R.C.A.F. have kept blasting away at the enemy.



A large crowd of people in red uniforms marching in formation. They are moving across a light-colored ground, with some buildings visible in the background.

When war began, Canada had only a handful of fliers. Faced with the need to hold the Luftwaffe while girding themselves to smash it, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand signed an agreement in December, 1939. This was the birth of the gigantic British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, a victory blueprint to produce 128,800 air crew—55% of them Canadians—and 95,400 ground crew—98% Canadians.

The R.C.A.F. has administered it, and Canada has had a major share in its financing. After 18 to 20 months of training, men from all parts of the Commonwealth streamed overseas as gunners, bombers, wireless operators, navigators, pilots.



Manned by 10,000 men, Canada's merchant navy is carrying the sinews of war to all parts of the globe. Men, munitions and food are borne to Europe's invasion ports and to the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Since 1939 nearly 150 new Canadian-built ships have been added. More than 1,000 Canadian seamen have been casualties.



And what of the wives and mothers and sweethearts of these fighting men? Canada's 4,000,000 women have pitched in on the home front. They toil without stint in real woman-hour production and maintenance of morale. Thousands are serving overseas.



Canadian women share equal political rights with men. They vote, get elected and make their voices heard in all public affairs. In September, 1939, when the nation decided for the second time within a generation to fight against aggression, its women were in full support of the declaration. More than 45,000 of them — one woman in 56 between the ages of 18 and 45 — left homes and peacetime pursuits to don the khaki, navy or air force blue of the armed forces. With no tradition of military service behind them they bridged the gap from civilian to regimental life with phenomenal success. Although not participating in actual battle, each uniformed woman has released a man for action by training herself for almost any job he could do. On the industrial front more than 235,000 learned to work in noisy wartime factories; still another 745,000 are in civilian industry. On the farms 775,000 have carried on in the vital task of agricultural production. In the home, as housewives spending 85% of the family income, they have helped hold price ceilings and whip inflation. As voluntary workers they have extended Canada's social services and eased the strains of war.



Plans for the civilian rehabilitation of men and women in the forces are among the most advanced. They include medical and occupational treatment, disability pensions, farm loans and land settlement provisions, war service gratuities, re-establishment credits, employment safeguards, insurance and grants for vocational study, completion of education and establishment of private enterprise. Education is promoted even before discharge.



Canadians are of divers racial stocks which lend variety and vigor to national life. The basic ones are English and French, and both languages are official. Percentages by racial origin are:

BRITISH ISLES 49.68

English . . . 25.80 Irish 11.02

Scottish . . . 12.20 Others . . . 66

FRENCH 30.27

OTHER EUROPEAN 17.76

German . . . 4.04 Polish . . . 1.45

Ukrainian . 2.66 Italian. . . . 98

Scandinavian 2.13 Russian . . . 73

Netherland. 1.85 Hungarian .47

Jewish . . . 1.48 Czech, Slovak .37

INDIAN AND ESKIMO . . . 1.09

Total population . . . 11,814,000



In this land of free speech and varied ancestries, there is real freedom of worship at simple chapel or magnificent cathedral.

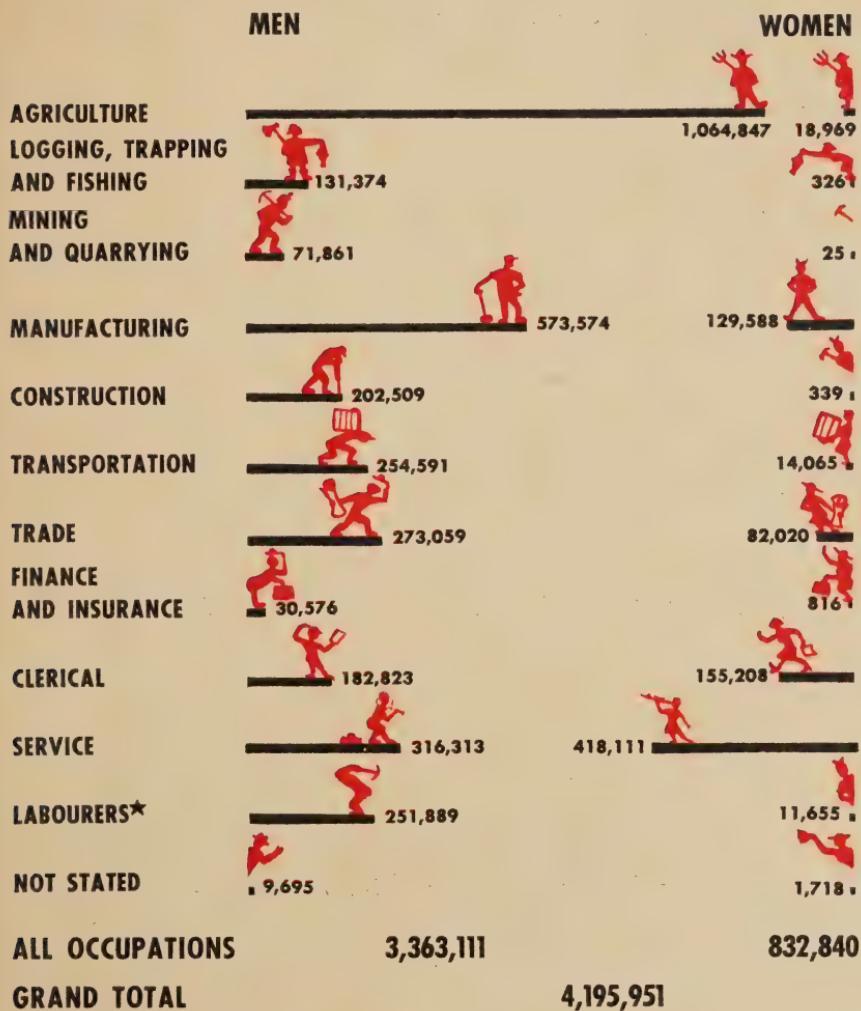
Of the many religious denominations in Canada, four represent 85% of the population. The largest group is Roman Catholic. Next in order are the United Church, Church of England and Presbyterian. Leading lesser groups are Baptists and Lutherans.



The heart of Montreal, Canada's largest city (lower left), the skyline of metropolitan Toronto (top) and harbor of Vancouver, gateway to the Orient (lower right)—in these three largest cities live more than 20% of the people. In 1941 greater Montreal had 1,139,921 inhabitants; Toronto, 900,491, and Vancouver, 351,491. Each of the next 12 largest cities exceeded 50,000 in population. Urban dwellers make up 54% of the Canadian people. There are many modern buildings, and the standard of living is high.



At the last census in 1941, 4,195,951 Canadians over 14, excluding those in the armed forces, were gainfully occupied as follows:



* Agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers not included.



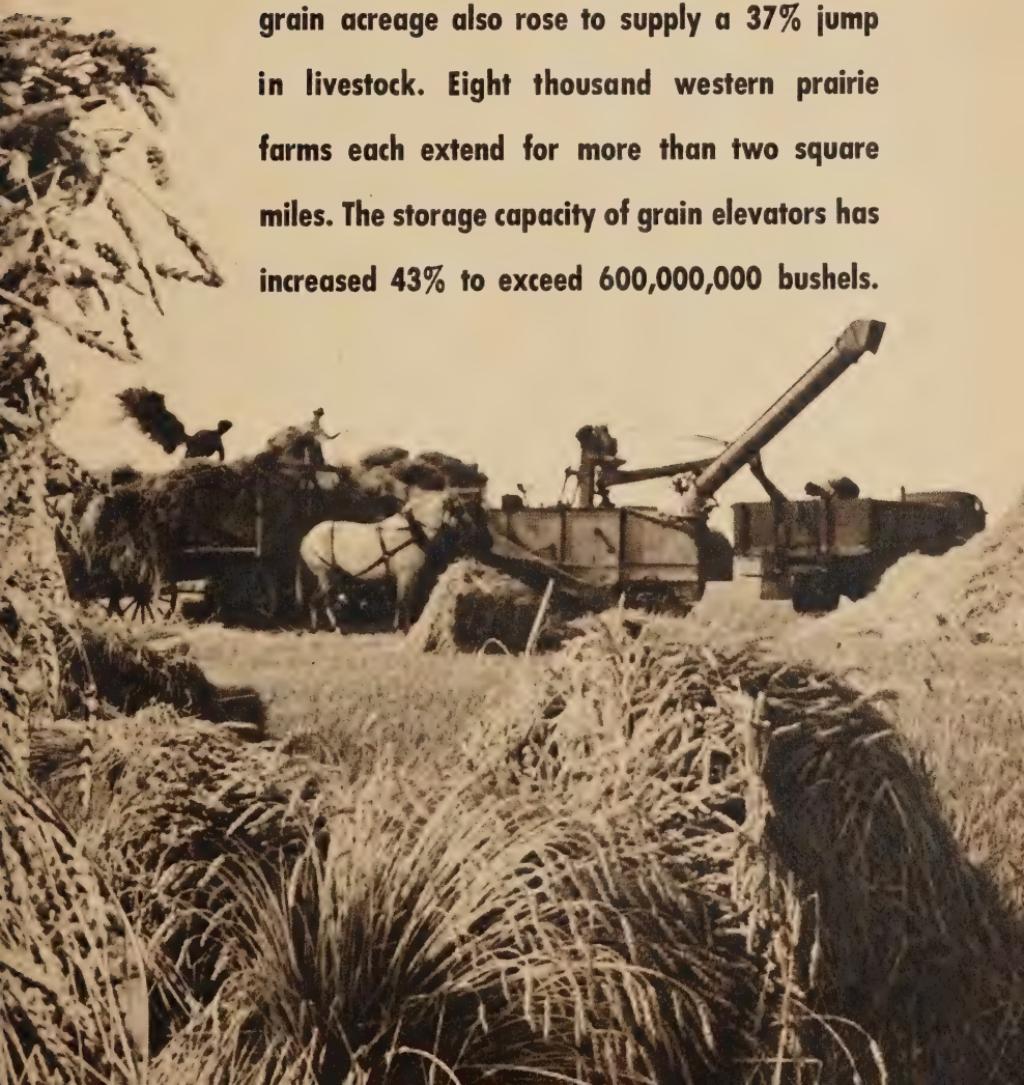
One in every three male workers is engaged in agriculture, the nation's most important industry. Although 23% fewer men have been available for farm work during the war, production has increased more than 40% to meet the larger demands.







One of the greatest of the world's granaries, Canada has led in wheat exports since 1939 — the 1944 total was 344,000,000 bushels. While 23,000,000 acres of wheat were harvested, feed grain acreage also rose to supply a 37% jump in livestock. Eight thousand western prairie farms each extend for more than two square miles. The storage capacity of grain elevators has increased 43% to exceed 600,000,000 bushels.



The area of the 733,000 occupied farms in Canada is about 175,000,000 acres. More than 60,000,000 acres are used in the production of field crops. Cash income from farm produce more than doubled from 1939 to \$1,800,000,000 in 1944. Fruits and field crops brought in \$730,000,000, and livestock \$500,000,000. The gross value of all agricultural production reached a record of \$2,250,000,000. Increased food production has filled all available shipping space to the United Kingdom and made possible an 8% step-up in domestic consumption. In 1944 bacon exports to the United Kingdom hit an all-time high of 665,000,000 pounds. Eighty million dozen eggs in dried form and 125,000,000 pounds each of beef, a comparatively new export, and cheese were also sent. Other food-stuffs supply Canadian fighting forces and ships' stores, international relief and Red Cross prisoners-of-war parcels for Europe and the Far East.

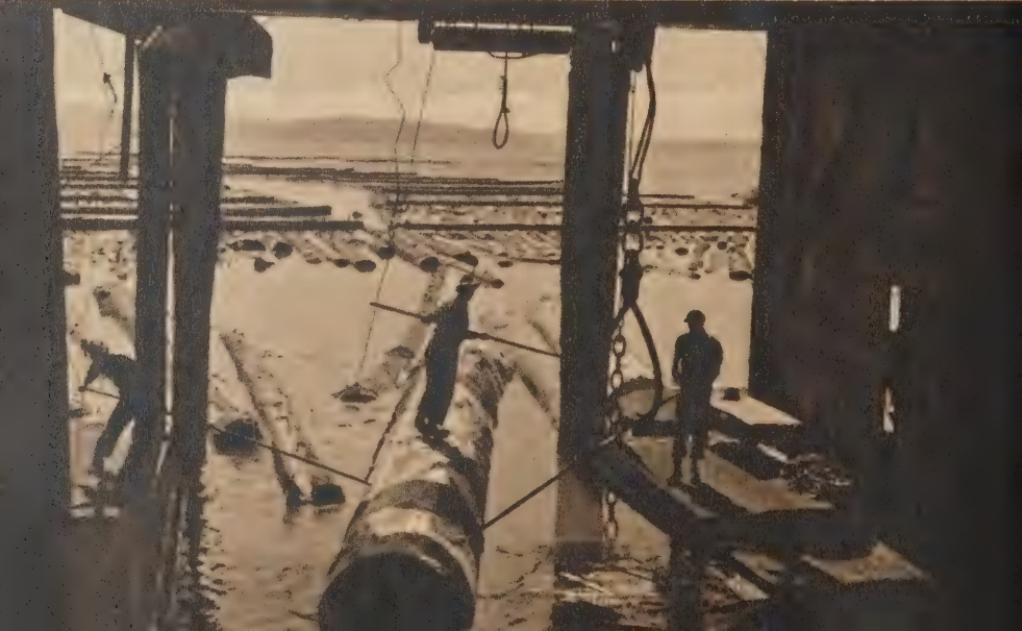








"Timber!" This cry echoes through Canada's forests as its greatest natural resource is logged to produce countless civilian and war materials. The forested area ranks third in the world, surpassed only by the Soviet Union and Brazil. It covers more than one third or 1,220,400 square miles of the nation's land area. From giant fir to slim poplar, three dozen commercially important species of trees supply raw materials for products that range from the fast Mosquito bomber to fuel wood.

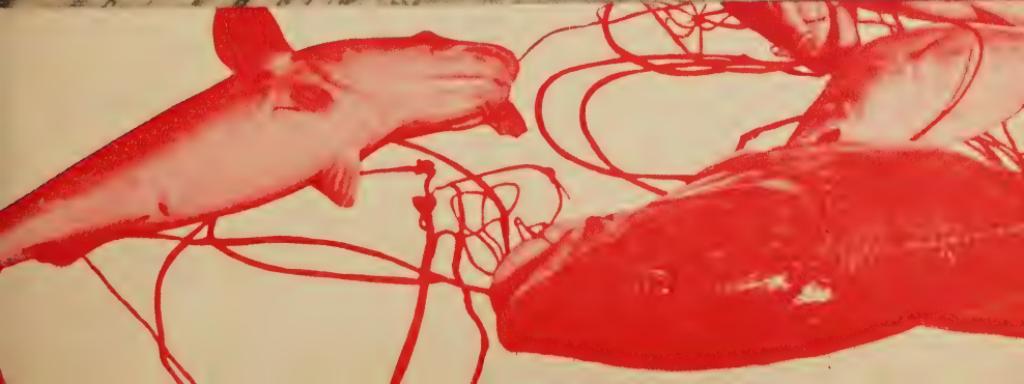
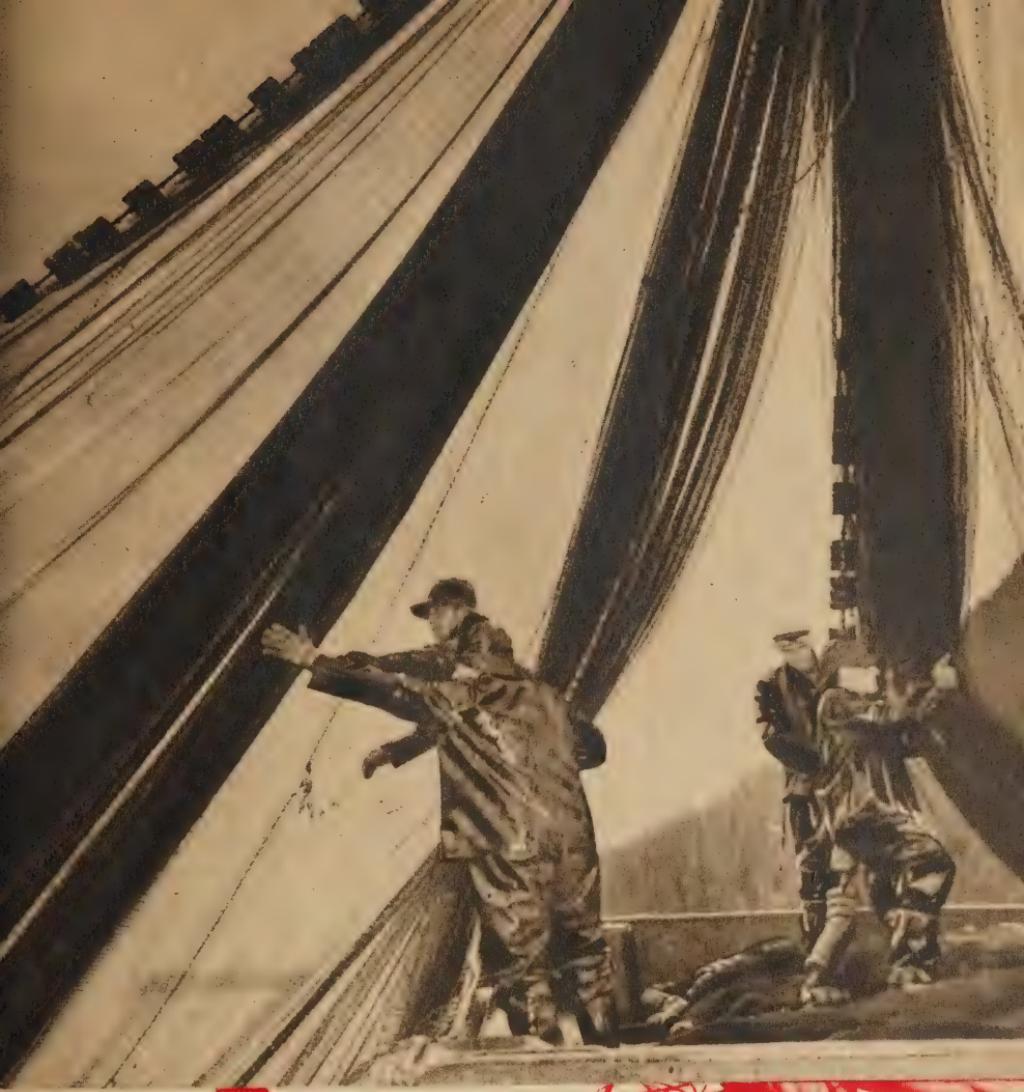


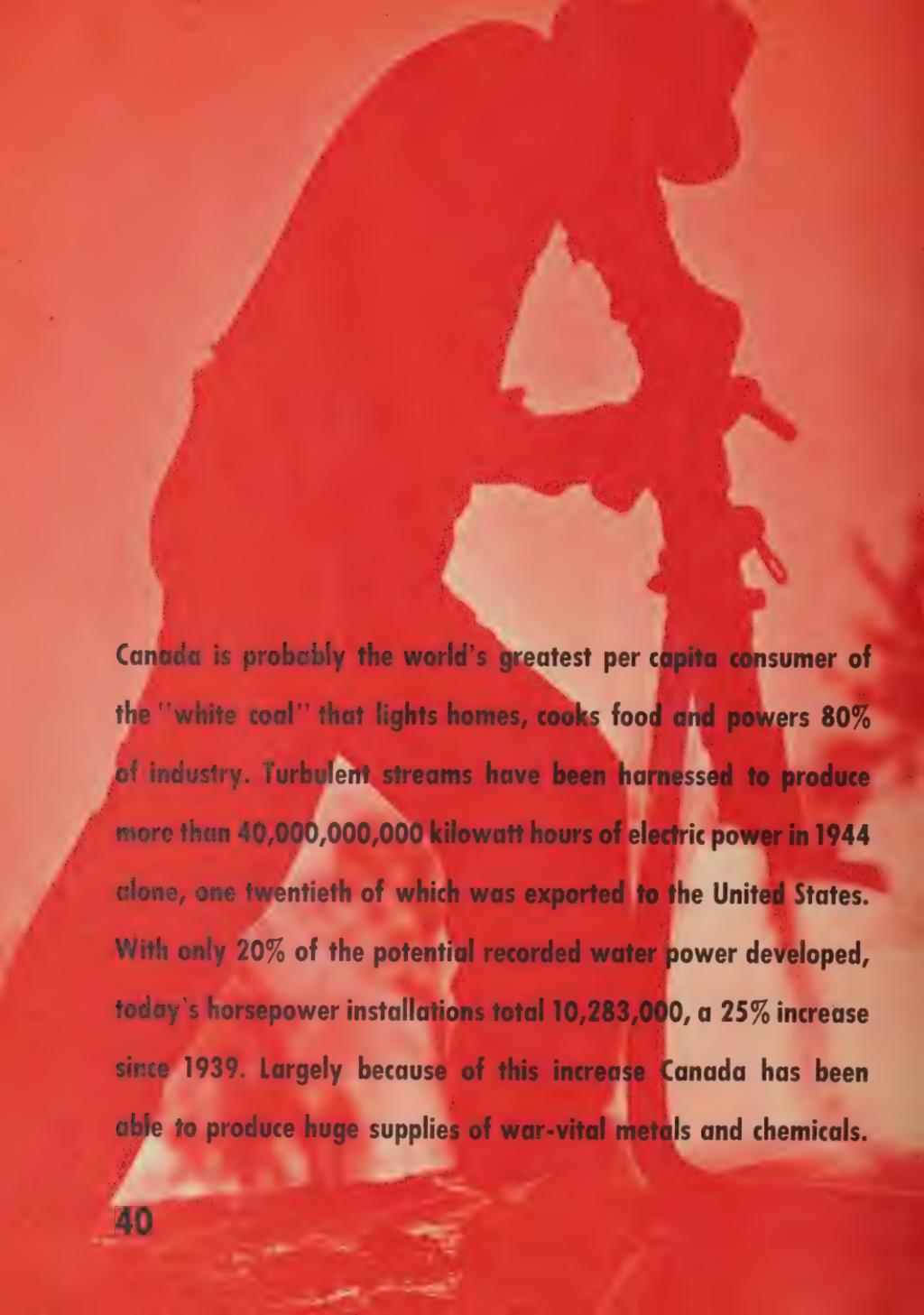
The average wartime pulpwood yield of 831,000,000 cubic feet compares with 623,000,000 in peacetime. While Canada was fourth greatest pre-war exporter of woodpulp, shipments have since tripled; the United States absorbs 80% and got 1,100,000 tons in 1944. Producer of 38% of the world's newsprint in 1939 and leading exporter since 1913, Canada supplied 3,229,000 tons as a wartime average—81% for the United States—compared with a 1935-39 average of 3,003,000 tons—76% for the United States. Circulation of Canadian newspapers is close to 7,000,000. The 1944 lumber cut is estimated at 4,700,000,000 board feet.



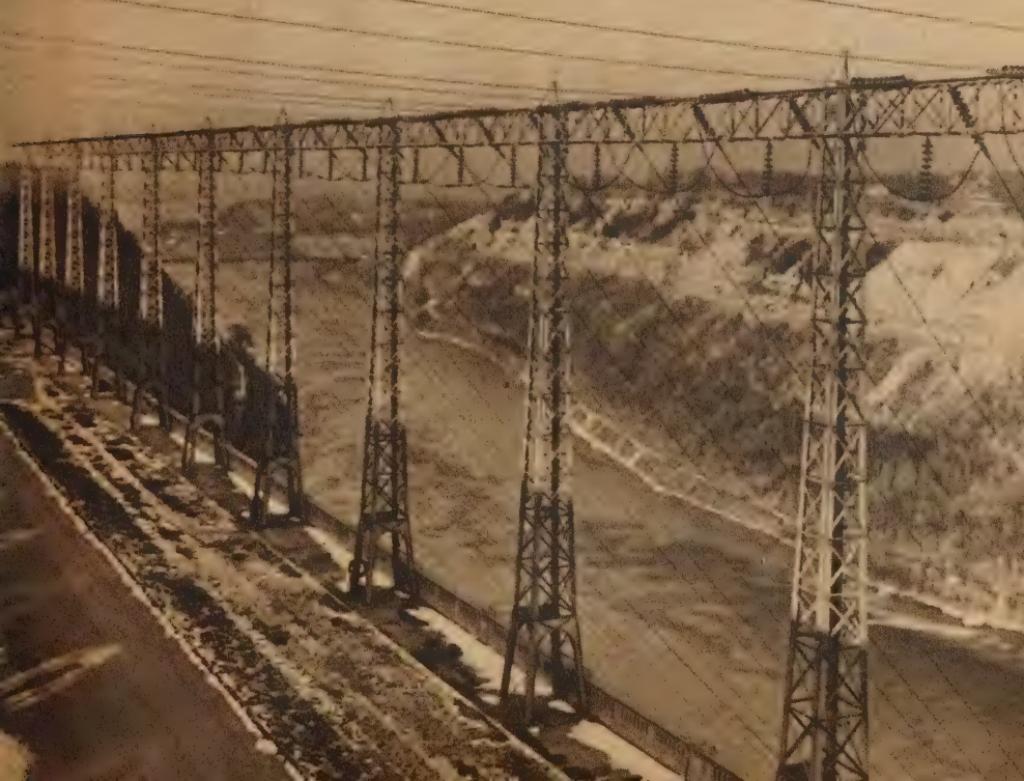
In Canada's early days the fur trade dominated all pursuits and led to the exploration and settlement of the country. Today it is a \$29,000,000 industry, but the trapper's take is supplemented by scientific fur farms which supply almost all the silver fox and 47% of the mink. Four-fifths of the north Atlantic fishing grounds hug Canadian shores, and the Pacific coastline exceeds 7,000 miles. Inland lakes contain more than half the world's fresh water. In all these waters fish abound, such as Atlantic cod, herring and lobster, Pacific salmon and lake whitefish.







Canada is probably the world's greatest per capita consumer of the "white coal" that lights homes, cooks food and powers 80% of industry. Turbulent streams have been harnessed to produce more than 40,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power in 1944 alone, one twentieth of which was exported to the United States. With only 20% of the potential recorded water power developed, today's horsepower installations total 10,283,000, a 25% increase since 1939. Largely because of this increase Canada has been able to produce huge supplies of war-vital metals and chemicals.





Greatest in world production of nickel, asbestos, platinum, radium; second in gold, aluminum, mercury, molybdenum; third in copper, zinc, lead, silver, arsenic; fourth in magnesium — this is Canada's standing. With the expansion of the aluminum industry to a peak six times that of pre-war days, development of facilities for producing magnesium, large extension of all other operations and revival of old mines — mining and metallurgy have reached a new high, although gold output has dropped because of the other greater demands. In 1943 more than 65,000 workers were employed in non-ferrous mines, smelters and refineries, and production values exceeded \$500,000,000.



"Made in Canada" steel has fought on all world battlefronts in one form or another of mechanical destruction. Since war began quantities turned out have more than doubled to place Canada as the fourth greatest steel producer among the United Nations.





Canada was a "natural" to become a leading arsenal because of its geographical position and enormous resources. Existing manufacturing industries were expanded and converted; science helped build new ones like synthetic rubber and optical glass.



A collage of four black and white photographs illustrating different industrial sectors. The top-left shows a woman working at a textile loom with large spools of thread. The top-right shows a man working on a piece of heavy machinery, possibly in oil extraction. The bottom-left shows a worker standing next to large cylindrical storage tanks, with another worker visible in the background. The bottom-right shows a close-up of a worker's hands operating a complex machine, likely in a foundry or metalworking plant.

Textiles

Conversion from scrap

Oil



Zinc

Rubber

Steel

Aluminum

Pig iron

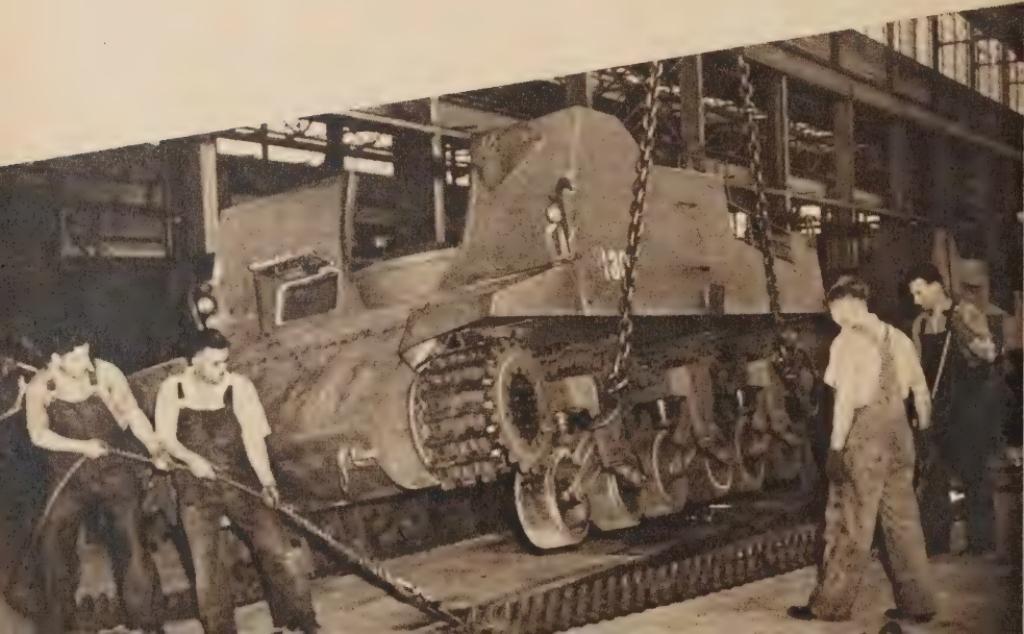
Chemicals



Manpower and materials were mobilized for all-out war production. To convert from the relatively simple needs of peace to the specialized and ever-changing new demands was no simple task, but by undergoing an industrial evolution Canada speedily attained fourth place in United Nations production. The output of 745,000 units of motor transport and fighting vehicles ranks in point of value—\$2,118,000,000 by the end of 1944—as the biggest job in the nation's production history, more than enough for the German army. It included 700,000 automotive and 45,000 armored vehicles such as tanks and self-propelled guns.



The value of all war production, excluding general purchases, is about \$8,550,000,000. The aircraft industry has turned out nearly 15,000 planes from small training craft to giant Lancasters. From arsenals and shell-filling plants have come 110,000,000 rounds of heavy and 4,250,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. Untold millions of small arms units, machine guns, bombs, signals and communications instruments have poured to the battlefronts for the armed forces of all the allies. Only 30% goes to Canadians.







To deliver these fabulous quantities Canada's dormant shipbuilding industry came to life. By the end of 1944 more than 1,000 ships had been launched. These included freighters and 500 combat and other naval craft. The construction industry also boomed. Expanding war industries and defence projects called for plants, workers' homes, airfields, barracks, harbor installations, coastal batteries at a cost of \$1,420,000,000. It was necessary to curtail civilian construction, but new plans to improve housing conditions on a big scale after the war are now in the offing.

Membership in trade unions, which embrace 16% of the gainfully occupied, has increased 85% since 1939. Most locals are affiliated with international bodies that have their headquarters in the United States and branches in some other countries. Total membership of the four principal groups of unions exceeds 664,000; the metals industry accounts for 30%, and transportation 22%. Joint labour-management production committees have helped increase output, reduce costs and improve efficiency in war plants. They should contribute much to peacetime operations.

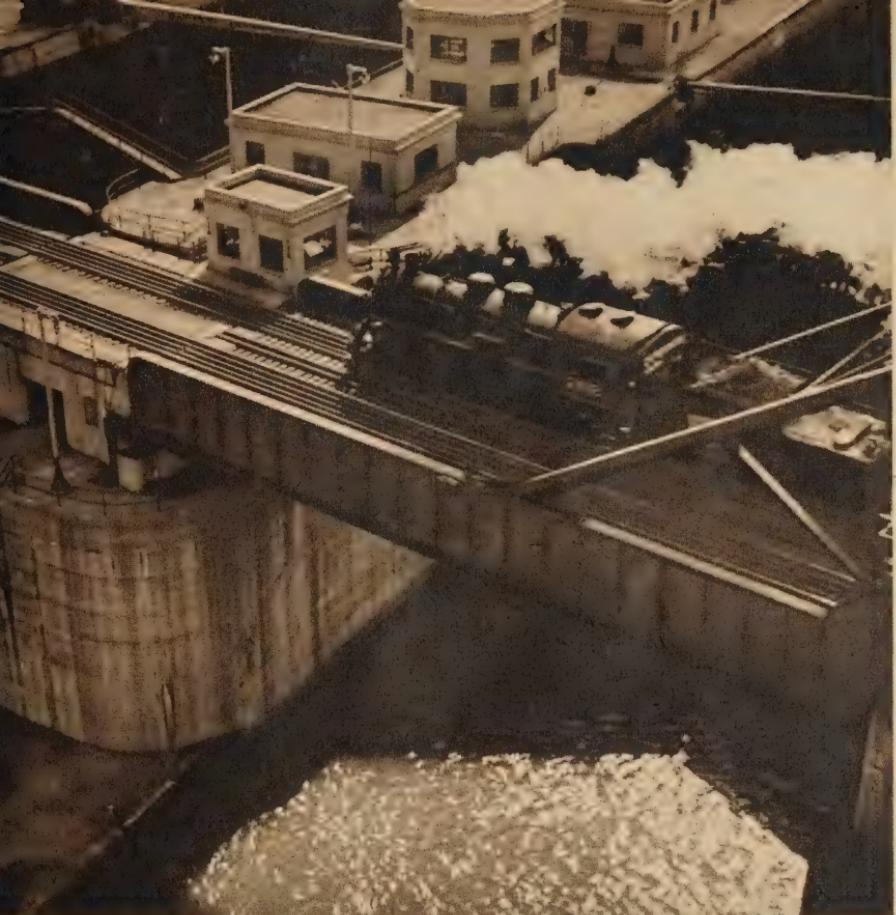


NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

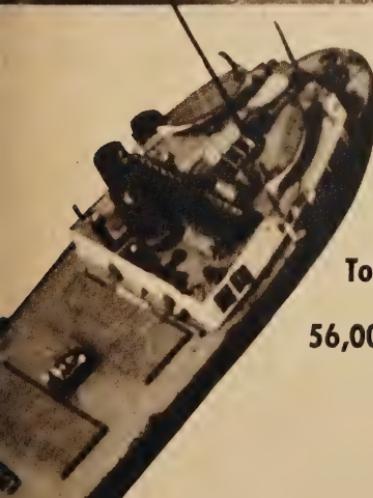
	1938	1942
AGRICULTURE		
	\$ 742,020,000	\$ 1,691,540,000
FORESTRY		
	244,564,571	429,079,260
TRAPPING		
	6,572,824	23,801,213
FISHERIES		
	35,593,009	64,821,702
ELECTRIC POWER		
	142,320,725	200,345,240
MINING		
	374,415,674	514,109,951
TOTAL PRIMARY	\$1,545,486,803	\$2,923,697,366

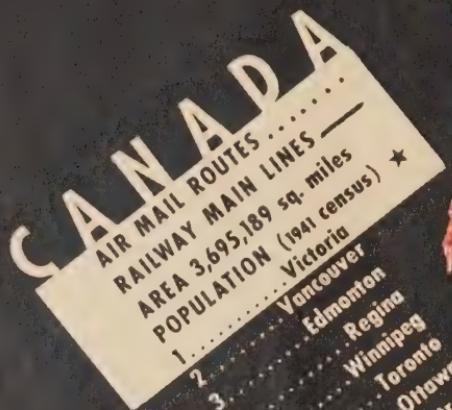
MANUFACTURES*		
	\$ 1,428,286,778	\$ 3,309,973,758
CONSTRUCTION		
	176,661,077	310,917,190
CUSTOM AND REPAIR		
	99,086,100	139,349,000
TOTAL SECONDARY	\$1,704,033,955	\$3,760,239,948
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,974,673,454	\$6,258,464,613

* Includes sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which are included in the other headings above. This duplication amounts to \$274,847,304 in 1938 and \$425,472,701 in 1942 and is eliminated from the grand total.

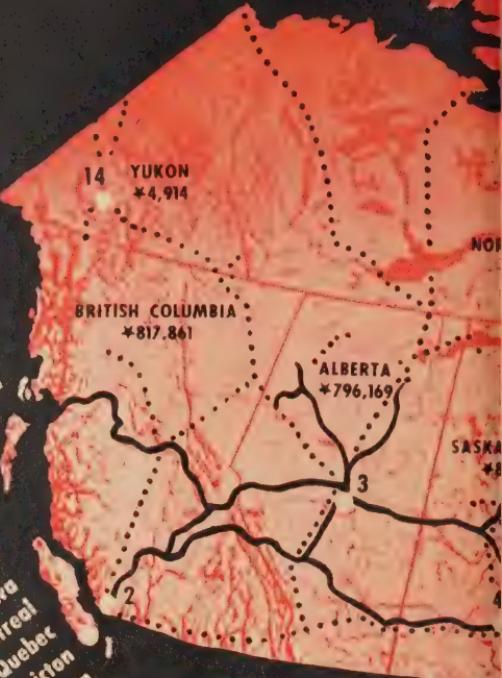


Inseparably linked with the nation's growth, two great rail lines span the 3,475 miles between Atlantic and Pacific. Total trackage of all steam railways exceeds 56,000 miles. War traffic has been immense.





1. Vancouver
2. Edmonton
3. Regina
4. Winnipeg
5. Toronto
6. Ottawa
7. Montreal
8. Quebec
9. Fredericton
10. Saint John
11. Halifax
12. Charlottetown
13. Newfoundland
14. Whitehorse



Canada is extremely air conscious, and its skyways are highly developed. There is a round trans-Canada service three times a day, and cross-Atlantic flights have been inaugurated. Airways are the chief link with the developing resources of the north. Highway mileage exceeds 560,000. Communications systems are excellent, and there is a telephone for every seven persons.



10 PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS FOR

CANADA'S EXPORTS

	1938	1941	1943
	\$339,689,000	\$658,228,000	\$1,149,232,000
	270,461,000	599,713,000	1,032,647,000
	32,982,000	79,195,000	188,664,000
	20,770,000	40,750,000	134,576,000
	18,261,000	37,290,000	71,311,000
	16,371,000	36,095,000	57,660,000
	15,547,000	31,873,000	46,686,000
	10,267,000	15,152,000	43,473,000
	9,555,000	9,981,000	35,611,000
	9,152,000	9,630,000	28,115,000

TOTAL EXPORTS - to all countries

\$837,584,000

\$1,621,003,000

\$2,971,475,000

ARGENTINA.....



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.....



AUSTRALIA.....



BRITISH STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.....



BELGIUM.....



COLOMBIA.....



BRAZIL.....



CUBA.....



BRITISH GUIANA.....



EGYPT.....



BRITISH INDIA AND BURMA.....



FRANCE.....



10 PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF CANADA'S IMPORTS

	1938	1941	1943
	\$424,731,000	\$1,004,498,000	\$1,423,672,000
	119,292,000	219,419,000	134,965,000
	10,278,000	38,737,000	24,776,000
	9,930,000	19,444,000	17,090,000
	9,044,000	19,235,000	12,503,000
	8,455,000	18,148,000	11,453,000
	7,113,000	13,552,000	10,199,000
	6,903,000	12,913,000	9,350,000
	6,192,000	8,429,000	8,552,000
	6,181,000	6,782,000	8,255,000

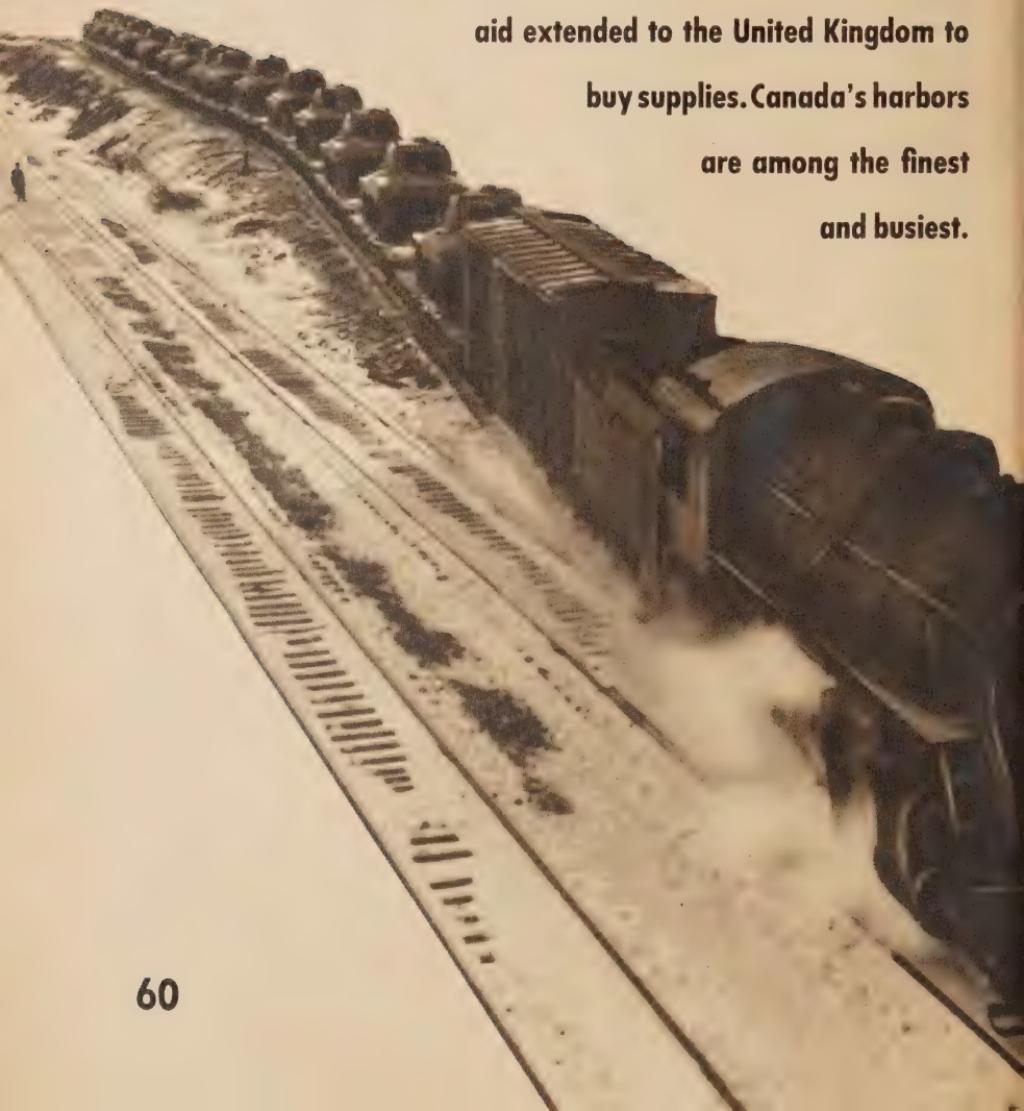
TOTAL IMPORTS — from all countries

A.D.

\$677,451,000 \$1,448,792,000 \$1,735,077,000

FRENCH AFRICA.....		NEWFOUNDLAND.....	
GERMANY.....		NEW ZEALAND.....	
JAMAICA.....		RUSSIA.....	
JAPAN.....		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	
MEXICO.....		UNITED KINGDOM.....	
NETHERLANDS.....		UNITED STATES.....	

Close to \$2,000,000,000 in war supplies has been provided to the United Nations under Canada's Mutual Aid Plan. This is in addition to all the Canadian goods paid for by other nations as well as \$2,700,000,000 of financial aid extended to the United Kingdom to buy supplies. Canada's harbors are among the finest and busiest.







The nation's capital is Ottawa where direction of the war effort is centred. Here are the Parliament buildings and chief offices of the government, and here the country's laws are enacted.

With industrial growth have come advances in welfare services. Besides custodial care provided in all provinces for dependent and handicapped adults and children, there are also old age and blind pensions. Mothers' allowances are paid in most provinces, and workmen's compensation is available in all but one for injury or death by accident arising from employment. A national system of contributory unemployment insurance has been in operation since July, 1941, and a free employment service is provided. Provision was made in 1944 for family allowances, and monthly payments to parents of all children under the age of 16 will begin July 1, 1945. A national system of health insurance has been drafted, and under recent legislation steps are being taken to improve the physical standards of youth by organized athletics. Canada has more than 1,000 hospitals and about one doctor for every 1,000 persons. Public health activities such as hospitalization and medical inspection of school children are administered by the federal and provincial governments through their health departments. Much work is also done by voluntary health organizations which are aided by government grants.



Canada's stable banking system is based on sound principles. Since 1891 a minimum paid-up capital of \$250,000 has been required of new banks. The most distinctive feature is the branch bank. While there were 28 chartered banks in 1867, only 10 are operating now, for weaker ones have been eliminated or amalgamated with firmer institutions. On the other hand there were 123 branches in 1868, but by 1944, including sub-agencies, these had increased to 3,084 in Canada and 141 in other countries. Powers of regulation and control are exercised by the central Bank of Canada. Deposits in chartered and savings banks increased from \$3,100,000,000 in 1939 to \$4,700,000,000 in 1943. To wage war the people have lent the nation \$9,000,000,000, close to \$750 per capita, and their income taxes have shot up as well. About 37% of war expenditures — \$15,000,000,000 to April, 1945 — is met by such taxes; the remainder by borrowing widely within Canada. Ninety-seven per cent of the funded debt is held in Canada. Revenues of the federal government have increased from \$9 per capita in 1900 to \$190 in 1943; expenditures, \$9 to \$371. Coins are struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

118

116

114

112

110

108

106

104

102

100

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

★ The cost of living has increased 18% during the war, but only 3% since a general price ceiling was set December 1, 1941. In World War I between August, 1914, and November, 1919, it went up 68%.



How have living costs been kept down and inflation prevented?

Price, wage and manpower controls were instituted early in the war.

A board was set up to maintain an adequate flow of essential civilian supplies and orderly distribution while holding down consumer prices. The price ceiling was supplemented by rationing, restrictions against non-war use of essential materials and subsidy payments to compensate for increases in production costs. Excess buying power was drained off by war savings and high taxes. National Selective Service controlled job-changing and transferred men from low to high priority industries.



Public education is under provincial jurisdiction. One person in every five is enrolled in a school or college, and more than 96% of the population is literate. Schooling is compulsory in all provinces up to the age of 14, 15 or 16, and attendance is free. About two-thirds of Canadian youth finish elementary training, which requires eight years, and 25% or 50,000 finish high school, which usually takes four years. In the secondary or high schools the curriculum is flexible and offers liberal and technical options. Social studies, discussion groups and student participation are emphasized. Each province has one or more universities; more than 6,000 students graduate yearly, a quarter of them women. Medical and engineering faculties are world famed. The largest university, in Toronto, averages 7,500 enrolled. Agricultural colleges stress scientific training in farm husbandry.







Even after they leave school Canadians enjoy many educational facilities. By a government-sponsored plan more than 200,000 have taken such courses as home economics, farm husbandry, rural co-operatives. Three homes in four have radios, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation effectively covers almost the entire population. In the more isolated areas radio is the principal source of entertainment, adult education and cultural development. The country's own film organization, the National Film Board, produces from 300 to 400 documentary films a year, and many remote districts are served by its travelling circuits.



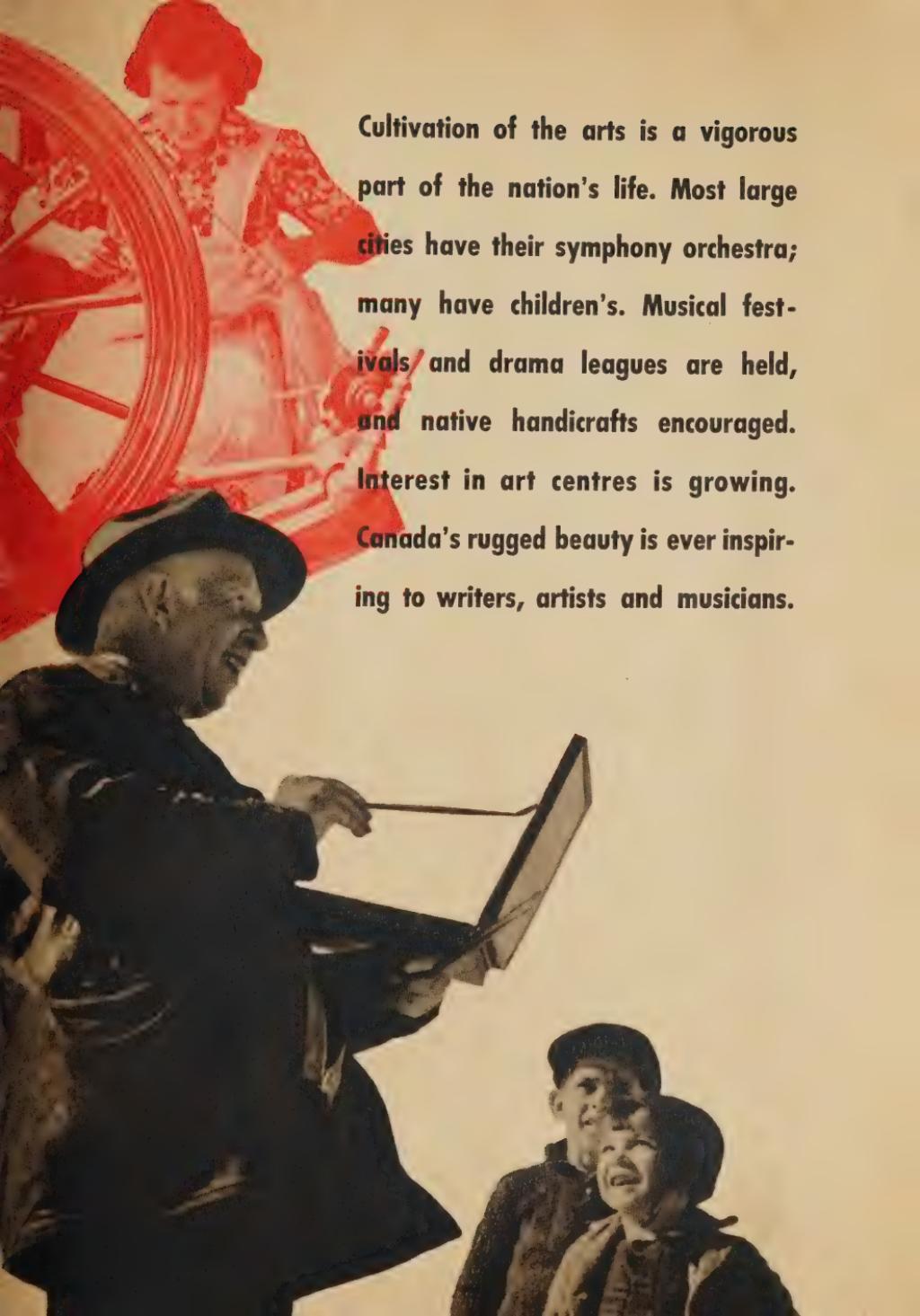
In laboratories already renowned for peacetime research, the brilliant scientists of Canada have developed deadly explosives, powerful healing drugs and strange new wartime substitutes.





Half a hundred chemical and explosives plants sprang up. Seasickness tablets for the navy, vitamined rations, a \$51,000,000 synthetic rubber plant, new techniques of producing T.N.T. and R.D.X. are but a few of the war achievements.



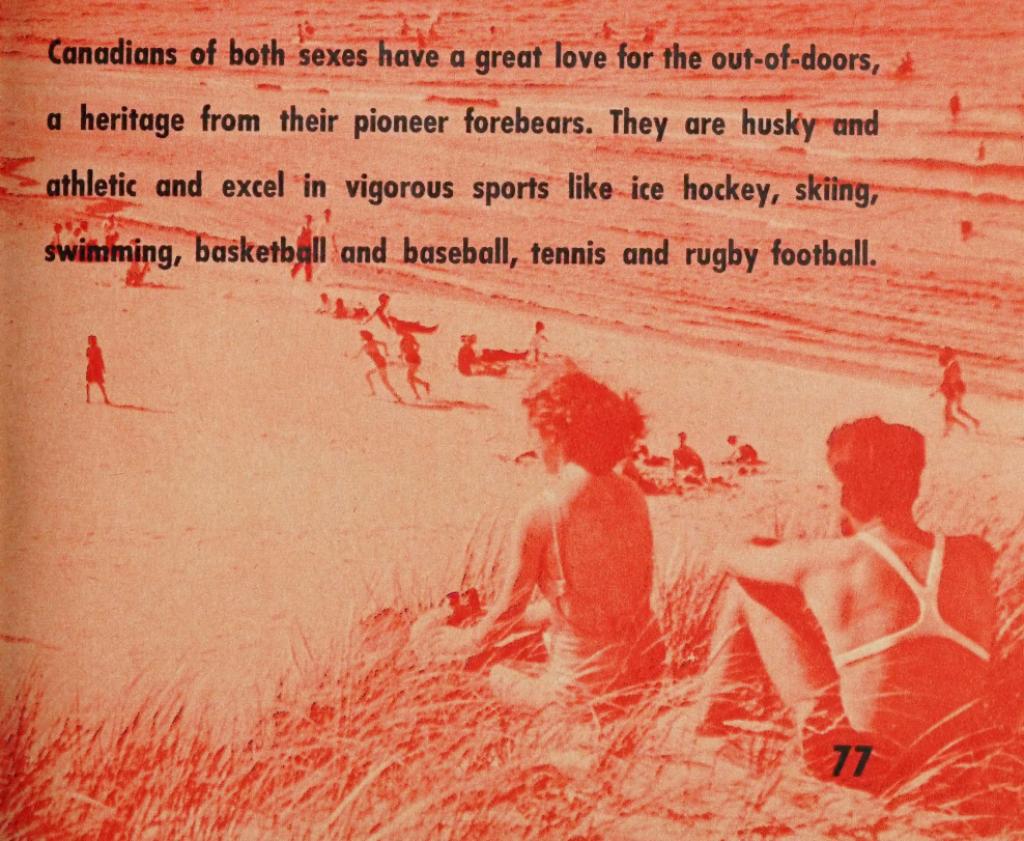


Cultivation of the arts is a vigorous part of the nation's life. Most large cities have their symphony orchestra; many have children's. Musical festivals and drama leagues are held, and native handicrafts encouraged. Interest in art centres is growing. Canada's rugged beauty is ever inspiring to writers, artists and musicians.





Canadians of both sexes have a great love for the out-of-doors, a heritage from their pioneer forebears. They are husky and athletic and excel in vigorous sports like ice hockey, skiing, swimming, basketball and baseball, tennis and rugby football.



And what of Canada after the war? Will not the returned fighter find his place in a better land where training and jobs are not luxuries? Will not the goodwill of allies in war provide in peace a solid foundation for export trade, now second in the world? Time and space have shrunk, and Canada occupies a hub position in aerial traffic. War has brought an international outlook to its people; its diplomats confer in many capitals. The soldier who dandled a Norman child on his knee will never again think of France as an abstraction; the flier who lived for months in a village in India will regard Indians as individuals and not as a remote problem of empire. Canada can and will play a great part in winning the peace. Its counsel in international organizations already has gained the respect of greater and lesser nations. Its comradeship in arms places it among those countries which are today the bulwark of civilization. Its destiny should be great. Canadians face a mighty challenge, but challenge has ever been their spur, and the future lies in their own hands.



A → P. Henry.

THE LIBRARIAN,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
TORONTO 5. ONT.

XBL

Front cover: Canada's Parliament Buildings
in Ottawa, Ontario, as seen from Hull,
Quebec, across the Ottawa River from the
nation's capital.

ISSUED BY WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD, OTTAWA, IN FEBRUARY, 1945

DESIGNED BY NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Additional photographs by courtesy of Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Air Force, Department of Mines and Resources—National Parks Bureau, Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Hudson's Bay Company, Fortune — Jesse Hartman, British Columbia Packers Limited, Ronny Jaques, Harry Rowed, Page Toles.

375M 2-45 (W.I.B. PR190) K.P. 25213

PRINTED IN CANADA